

## A National Park in a Neighboring State— The Hot Springs of Arkansas

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The preferred season at Hot Springs is here. None of the severities of Northern Winters there.

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### Missouri Pacific Railroad

Special All-Year Tourist Fares are available.

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Passenger Traffic Manager  
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St. Louis, Mo.



### BUY IT AT HOME

Here is a little story that has been going the rounds, and it tells the story of buying away from home, from mail order houses, so well that we think you ought to read it. If you have read it, perhaps it would be well to refresh your memory.

The other day in Oklahoma a man went into a hardware store to buy a saw. He found the kind he wanted and asked the price. It was \$1.65, the dealer said.

"Good gracious," replied the shopper, "I can buy the same saw exactly from Sears-Roebuck, the catalogue house, for \$1.35."

"That's less than I paid for it," replied the dealer, "but I will meet catalogue competition, so I'll make you that saw for \$1.35 also."

"All right," said the customer, "send it to my house and charge it to my account."

"Not on your life," replied the dealer. "No charge account on this. The mail order house doesn't trust you. I

am simply meeting their price and terms. Fork over the cash."

"Now 2 cents more for postage, and 5 cents for the money order," said the dealer.

"What?"

"Certainly, you have to send a letter and a money order to a mail order house, you know."

The customer, inwardly raving, handed over the money.

"Now 25 cents for expressage," said the dealer, still holding out his hand.

"Well, I'll be—," said the customer. But he paid it, saying, "Now hand me that saw and I'll take it home myself and be rid of this foolery."

"Hand it to you. Where do you think you are? You're in Oklahoma and I'm in Chicago. You'll have to wait two weeks for that saw."

Whereupon the dealer hung the saw on the peg, and put the money in the cash drawer.

"That makes \$1.67," he said. "It has cost you 2 cents more and taken two weeks longer to get it than if you had bought it from your local hardware store in the first place."

## CARDUI HELPED REGAIN STRENGTH

Alabama Lady Was Sick For Three Years, Suffering Pain, Nervous and Depressed—Read Her Own Story of Recovery.

Paint Rock, Ala.—Mrs. C. M. Stegall, of near here, recently related the following interesting account of her recovery: "I was in a weakened condition. I was sick three years in bed, suffering a great deal of pain, weak, nervous, depressed. I was so weak, I couldn't walk across the floor; just had to lay and my little ones do the work. I was almost dead. I tried everything I heard of, and a number of doctors. Still I didn't get any relief. I couldn't eat, and slept poorly. I believe if I hadn't heard of and taken Cardui I would have died. I bought six bottles, after a neighbor told me what it did for her.

"I began to eat and sleep, began to gain my strength and am now well and strong. I haven't had any trouble since. I sure can testify to the good that Cardui did me. I don't think there is a better tonic made and I believe it saved my life."

For over 40 years, thousands of women have used Cardui successfully, in the treatment of many womanly ailments.

If you suffer as these women did, take Cardui. It may help you, too. At all druggists. B 85

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### THE TRUTH ABOUT TAXES

In observing the frantic efforts of the Republican members of the State Board of Equalization, from Hyde down to his time-serving ex-Democrats, who cling to their jobs, on state boards, to fool people about taxes, there should be one primary fact remembered, and that is that the balance in the revenue fund on January 1, 1921, was \$4,901,354.73.

This is more than was collected in state taxes in 1920, and more than will be collected for 1921. An economical administration, disposed to consider the needs of the people, during this period of depression, could have dispensed with ALL STATE TAXES for 1921, and have met the obligations of the state—if appropriations this year had been kept within the limit of the appropriations during the last year of Gardner's administration.

Bear this in mind, and every other contention of the Republicans falls to the ground.

Then, consider that the State Board of Equalization acted prematurely in imposing flat increases upon the various counties, according to an arbitrary scale, without first ascertaining whether inequalities existed locally. The adjustment of local assessments could have been brought about, without levelling a general increase, averaging about 80 per cent, outside of the City of St. Louis, and running as high as 260 per cent in at least one county, greater than the valuations of 1920. The natural consequences of this blind policy is to continue high assessments, such as those obtaining in the City of St. Louis, and imposing disproportionate burdens upon the people of the counties.

Exclusive of railroads, telephones, telegraphs, etc., the assessed valuation in 1920 was approximately \$2,478,579,809, which was increased to approximately \$4,267,947,636. It is possible to compute the present levies for state purposes, including revenue, capital bonds and blind pensions, against the new assessment and make artificial comparisons, and bring an astounding result to the taxpayer who has just paid twice or thrice as much as he did in 1920. For instance, the total state revenues from these three levies for 1921 will be about \$4,267,947.63, as against \$4,458,935.09 in 1920, which looks like a slight reduction of \$190,000, taking the state as a whole. But, take the counties outside of the City of St. Louis, which will pay \$3,364,150.30 in 1921 as against \$3,111,140.70 in 1920, an increase for the whole state, outside of the City of St. Louis of \$253,109.60, for state purposes alone. And yet the taxes of the City of St. Louis have not been reduced, but in most instances increased. The city paid about \$1,347,794.39 in state taxes in 1920; and will turn into the State Treasury only about \$1,000,000 in 1921. However, this does not take into account city taxes which now are levied upon an increased assessment of \$902,797,339, as against an assessment of \$754,404,940 in 1920. Here is the rub, and fixes a burden upon the taxing powers of St. Louis city to explain, in conjunction with the State Board, which raised the city's assessments approximately \$150,000,000. More of this later on.

Another excellent thing to remember is that all taxes, including state, county, city, township, district taxes, are levied against this new assessment. The Republican apologists skillfully dodge this all-pertinent fact, just as Gov. Hyde and Secretary Becker would have us believe that the administration should not be charged up with the blind pension tax, just as though they could escape responsibility for raising the assessment against which the blind pension levy is taxable. This is childish, and everybody knows it.

"Oh, but," they say, "we must not be blamed if city and county and district officials increase their levies, for we tried to limit them by law to ten per cent of their revenues for the preceding year. It is the county court or the city board, or the school district board, or the road district commissioners, or somebody—anybody but us—to blame."

This presumes upon the ignorance of the public, as a plain examination of the facts will prove: In the first place, section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri specifically names the limitations that may by law be placed upon levies made by county courts and local boards. The act approved March 29, 1921, which contains the ten per cent clause, recites these constitutional limitations. Here is that aforesaid ten per cent:

"Provided, however, the county court shall not have power to order a rate of tax levy on real or personal property for the year 1921 which shall produce more than ten per cent in excess of the amount produced, mathematically, by the rate of tax levy ordered in 1920, and in no subsequent year may any county court, or any officer or officers acting therefor, order a rate of tax levy that will produce, mathematically, more than ten per cent in excess of the taxes levied for the previous year."

Excellent legal authorities pronounce this clause invalid because it assumes to place a different limitation from that imposed by the constitution. It is not necessary, for the present, fortunately, even to consider that question. Assume that the local taxing authorities adjust their levies so as to increase their revenues only ten per cent; it is easy by definite calculations to ascertain what would have

been the effect, even of that, which the State officials and the Governor admit could have been done.

In 1920, county taxes for all purposes, including the City of St. Louis, amounted to \$50,958,870.28. This does not include taxes levied upon railroads or public service corporations of any kind.

Admittedly, then the taxes of the people could have been raised for county purposes to the amount of \$50,958,870.28, or about eight hundred thousand dollars more than the prospective revenue for state purposes, from direct taxation, exclusive of railroads. This would mean that the county courts and local boards, by following this Republican statute, could have increased local taxation \$1.70 per capita and have been within the law.

This new policy, ill-considered and unjustly devised, has a sweeping effect that is suggested merely by calling attention to what the county courts could have done, and have obeyed the letter of an unconstitutional act. It shows how vicious the entire procedure was, when it made it possible for local officials to increase the burdens of the people even to the extent of ten per cent, when that ten per cent is over \$5,000,000 a year.

But this is not all. In fully three-fourths of the counties, the increased assessments, made arbitrarily by the State Board, enforce the imposition of state taxes amounting to increases of from fifty to two hundred per cent. It is impossible to take the entire state as an average, for the evil that has been wrought is but slightly revealed. It is essential that individual counties be considered, counties in which the local courts were powerless to save their people, and in many of which local levies were shaved in order to avoid unduly intensifying public indignation. It is in these counties that the people have fixed examples of what this program meant to them. They will not harken to any seductive plea that the sum yielded by the reduced tax levies assessed against the enormously increased valuations in the state as a whole is a trifle less than it was last year, when they realize that the surplus in the revenue fund on January 1st, 1921, was greater than the state's annual income from direct taxation. They cannot get around this.

It is cowardly for these people to say that the local courts are to blame, when they have furnished to the counties the standards by which taxation must be measured, standards which the counties cannot abandon.

It is cowardly to send agents about the state to talk about that ten per cent clause, when an honest examination of this clause reveals the fact that even its observance would be a horizontal increase of ten per cent on all taxes—an increase of \$5,000,000 a year, or more than the state tax amounts to in a single twelve months.

If they intended to reduce taxes, and were merely seeking to readjust valuations, why did they authorize the local boards to make any increase at all? If they have any power to interfere with the constitutional maximums placed upon all forms of taxation, then why did they not provide that there should be no local increases of any kind—not even ten per cent?

There is one real reduction apparent in the whole state—this must be acknowledged. In 1920, the railroads, and public utilities paid \$420,988.99 into the state treasury as against \$377,631.70 which they were called upon to pay in 1921, a reduction of about 11 per cent. Maybe this is what the Republicans mean by "reducing taxes." In order to be strictly fair, however, it is necessary to say that there is hardly a railroad or a public utility in the state that is not not complaining of increased taxes. The illustration shows the fallacy of the whole Republican method of figuring.

It may become imperative, for the sake of saving Mr. Hyde, that the Republicans offer a leather medal for the Missourian who can prove by his receipts that his taxes actually have been lowered.—State Journal.

### BONDS AND STOCKS

One of the queerest things in big business is that when a railroad ar-

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DON'T let it get a start, Dr. King's New Discovery will get right down to work, relieving the tight feeling in the chest, quieting the racking cough, gently stimulating the bowels, thus eliminating the cold poisons. Always reliable. Just good medicine made to ease colds and coughs.

For fifty years a standard remedy. All the family can take it with helpful results. Eases the children's croup. No harmful drugs. Convincing, healing taste that the kiddies like. At all druggists, 60c.

## Dr. King's New Discovery For Colds and Coughs

Feel Badly? Bowels Sluggish? Haven't any "pep" in work or play. You're constipated! The stimulating action of Dr. King's Pills brings back old time energy. All druggists, 25c.

## PROMPT! WON'T GRIPE Dr. King's Pills

### BETTER ADVERTISING FOR BETTER BUSINESS

## THESE WILL PUT MORE CUSTOMERS ON YOUR BOOKS

National advertisers, the people who furnish the goods on your shelves, spend a lot of money telling the story of their merchandise in the form of booklets, circulars, etc.

Generally these can be furnished to you bearing the name and address of your store. Perhaps you have some such material now—perhaps not. If not, get some. Write to the manufacturer from whom you buy. When it comes don't stack it under a counter, handing out one whenever you think about it. Put them in sight in neat piles on top of the counter.

Much merchandise sold today can be offered in samples. Whenever this is possible and practical, most manufacturers furnish samples to their dealers.

Be sure you are getting your share of all the valuable advertising. The above suggestion is almost as effective as repeating the manufacturer's advertisement over your own name in your local paper.

## The Advertising Club of St. Louis

NO. 3 OF A SERIES ADDRESSED TO SELLERS

comes at the height of efficiency in serving its patrons, the stock market begins to look at it with suspicion. When its service reaches that point, great numbers of common people—especially women—begin to buy its stocks and bonds, buying on its fine reputation.

The stock market's favorite caution to its friends is not to buy stock in a railroad that serves perfectly and which has, therefore, a great number of women stockholders. Why?

The speculator who must be a great student of everything pertaining to stocks and must intimately know all stock companies and the histories of stocks, explains the paradox in this way: When it becomes possible for people of no wealth to buy stocks, it means that the insiders of wealth are getting out. When they are getting out, it is either because something is beginning to go wrong or because the stock is believed to be at its topmost point. As a matter of fact, they allege, history shows that practically always something is brewing. It was so with the great Rock Island road, the great New Haven, once or twice with the B. & O., and in many other lesser instances.

People wishing to invest small amounts of money—their savings—should always beware of "stocks". New Haven's \$100 shares selling at \$185 for years, were looked upon as good as gold. Yet in a few short years they sold down to \$15, and thousands of people suffered.

If your savings are only a few hundred or even a few thousands, buy bonds. They are a mortgage on property and collectable. You are a creditor. Stocks are not collectable; if you own them you are to all intents and purposes a debtor. But even in the case of bonds, buy carefully.

### HEADSTONES FOR ALL SOLDIERS

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1922.

The government will furnish to any relative or friend, upon application, headstones for the graves of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the army or navy of the U. S. during the world war, whether they died in the service or since their muster out or discharge therefrom.

These headstones are of best American white marble, 39 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, the top slightly rounded, and that portion of the stone above ground when set,

is sand-rubbed. Each headstone is inscribed with the name, rank (if above private), company and organization to which the deceased belonged, cut in relief within a sunken shield.

I will be glad to furnish the proper form upon which to make application for the headstone, or any further information desired on the subject, if the relative or friend of such deceased soldier, sailor or marine will write me. These headstones are furnished and delivered at Government expense, freight prepaid, to railroad station.

M. E. RHODES, M. C.  
Room 287, House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A certain South Idaho farmer had three eligible daughters. "The first married and removed to Twin Falls, Idaho. After a time the old gentleman was informed that he was grandfather to twins—Twin Falls twins."

Later another of his daughters married and removed to Three Creek, Idaho. When the old man learned the Three Creek daughter was the mother of triplets, he began to lean to superstition.

His third daughter advised him of her engagement, telling her daddy that after the ceremony of her intentions to remove from the town, whereupon the fond parent cleared his throat and remarked: "It's all right, daughter, only please keep away from Four Lakes, Washington."

## USE SLOAN'S TO EASE LAME BACKS

YOU can't do your best when your back and every muscle aches with fatigue.

Apply Sloan's Liniment freely, without rubbing, and enjoy a penetrating glow of warmth and comfort.

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## Sloan's Liniment

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Popular price cafe under the management of Messrs. Weldon and Whitson, managers for 35 years of the Silver Moon Restaurant and Mozer Hotel.

285 large, airy, comfortable rooms; many with private baths. 6th and Chestnut Streets St. Louis, Mo.

Laclede Hotel, \$1.00 per day



### HOME SWEET HOME

by F. Parks

